Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

By M. Fields. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1861. Vol. VI.—No. 51.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

ATTENTION,

ALL YE LOVERS OF GOOD COFFEE!

Save your Money, and always have Good Coffee!

This can be done by using one of HEERMAN'S

Celebrated Coffee Roasters!

THIS is a little invention that every woman requires, as an article of economy and convenience. The coffee roasted in this machine is not only better and far healthier, but much stronger, as the aroma is retained and not destroyed in the roasting; It therefore requires less coffee.

One pound of coffee can be roasted in from ten to twelve minutes, and two pounds in twenty minutes. It is so constructed, that the coffee is kept constantly in motion, and exposed to the same degree of heat; consequently, all the grains are roasted alike, and have exactly the same flavor—no foreign flavor being acquired from over-roasting, or not roasting enough. A glass window is prepared at the end of the cylinder, so that the coffee may be inspected just as much as if it was in an open vessel, obviating the danger of roasting too much, and the aroma passing off, which would necessarily occur did the machine have to be opened whenever you wished to inspect the coffee. It will, beyond all doubt, make better coffee and more of it.

W. A. CUMMING has purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the above machine for this (Montgomery) county, and would be pleased to show them, and explain the *modus operandi* of them, to his friends and the public.

They can be seen at the Store of JOHN H. HIGGINS, Esq., where, at all times, can be found, at prices to suit the times, a full supply Dry Goods, Groceries, and all articles usually kept in a first-class country store.

feb 15—ly WM. A. CUMMING.

A Southern Invention.

WOODWORTH'S

COMPOUND TOILET & WASHING SOAP

Patented March 13th 1860.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr Woodworth the Patent Right for Montgomery county, Md., for his IMPROVED SOAP, now offers for sale

Family Rights.

Also, SOAPS of every description manufactured by his process.

The subscriber has tested this soap thoroughly, and can, with confidence, recommend it to the citizens of Montgomery county. It is decidedly the

Cheapest and Best Soap

that has ever been made, and at the same time the mode of manufacturing the simplest that has ever been discovered. It can be made in TEN MINUTES. Any one can heat over the fire a quantity of water, and turn the same into the best Toilet or Washing Soap. It is made without any offensive smell. There is no lye or grease used, being made entirely from chemicals. It has been analyzed by some of the best chemists, and found to contain nothing that will injure the most delicate fibres, or the skin.

This soap has been used by thousands of families for the last six months, and it is universally preferred to any other, wherever it is known, both for its superior quality as a washing and toilet soap, and for the great economy in using it, being cheaper by

Several hundred per cent.

than any other soap known. Every family should possess it, and needs only to be known to be sought after by every housekeeper and laundress in the land.

The chemicals for its manufacture can be obtained at any Drug Store, at a very trifling expense.

FAMILY RIGHTS, or any of the Soaps, can be obtained of the subscriber. Any one purchasing a family right, and are dissatisfied after giving the soap a fair trial, can return it. He will, if required by the person purchasing a right, make some of the soap.

PERRY TRAIL,
dec 7—tf Rockville, Md.

ROCKVILLE, Dec. 4th, 1860.

MR. TRAIL: The specimens of soap you gave me, I council to be thoroughly tried, and found them to be all you represented. I have never seen any soaps to equal them, both for their superior quality, and for the great economy there is using them. I cheerfully recommend them to the public. A. F. BOSWELL.

U. S. Mail Stages.

THE subscriber is running a Line of Stages between Washington and Rockville, and Rockville and Frederick carrying the U. S. mail—leaves the Franklin House, 8th and D streets, Washington D. C., every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Rockville by 11—same days leave Rockville, at 1, P. M., and arrive in Washington by 5. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connects at Rockville with his line through to Forest Oak, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown, Urbana, and arrive at Frederick by 5 o'clock, P. M.; returning Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—leaving the City Hotel, Frederick, Md., at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Rockville in time to connect with his line to Washington.

He has a Thorough-brace Four-Horse Coach on the road between Washington, and Rockville, and Two-Horse Coaches between Rockville and Frederick, with good teams, and in the hands of careful and accommodating drivers.

Persons travelling on this line may depend on a safe and pleasant ride, as nothing shall be wanting on the part of the proprietor to render his passengers every comfort and convenience in his power.

BENJ. COOLEY,
Proprietor.

N. B.—He also has HORSES, BUGGIES and CARRIAGES for hire, or will send passengers to any part of the county or District on reasonable terms. B. COOLEY.

Rockville, March 22, 1861.

MILLWRIGHTING.

THE undersigned adopt this method of informing the Millers and Mill-owners of Montgomery, and the surrounding counties, that we have this day entered into a co-partnership, and are prepared to do all kinds of MILLWRIGHTING, at the shortest notice and at prices to suit the times.

We hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

ZEIGLER & CARR.

We would call special attention to the fact, that we are the only authorized agents in the State of Maryland for the sale of STEPHENSON'S IMPROVED JONVILLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, which, when built and set to work by us, we guarantee to yield from seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. of the power of the water used.

Satisfactory references given when required.

Address ZEIGLER & CARR,
Brookville, Montgomery Co., Md.
April 5, 1860. [may 3-tf]

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Dr C. A. HARDING,

Practicing Physician,

NEXT DOOR TO THE "SENTINEL" OFFICE,
ROCKVILLE, Md.

mar 30—tf

Law Partnership.

RICHARD J. BOWIE & JOHN T. VINSON, of Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., have entered into copartnership in the Practice of the Law.

They will practice in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and in the Circuit Courts of Anne Arundle, Howard and Montgomery counties, and in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia. RICHARD J. BOWIE,
dec 7-1y JOHN T. VINSON.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

ROCKVILLE Maryland.

PERRY TRAIL, Proprietor.

THE undersigned having leased the above establishment, which is now undergoing thorough repair, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon it. He assures his friends and the public generally, that every effort, on his part, will be made to contribute to the ease and comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage.

HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and at the Bar will be found the choicest brands of Liquors and Segars.

THE STABLING attached to the house is large and commodious, and as none but attentive ostlers will be employed, persons stopping at his house may rely upon their horses being well attended to.

His charges will be very moderate.

feb 10—tf PERRY TRAIL.

NEW STORE ROOM,

AND

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber having changed his store room from the second floor to the first and otherwise greatly improved it, and having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, is now prepared to show the citizens of Rockville and vicinity one of the largest and best selected Stock of Goods ever brought to this market. His stock consists in part of—

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE,
LIQUORS,
WINES, &c

In fact, every article usually kept in a well-regulated country store.

Persons in want of any article in my line are respectfully solicited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. An examination of stock implies no obligation to purchase. Moreover, the public can learn the highest market rates. Don't fail to give me a call.

JOHN W. JONES.
Saloon Building, Rockville, Md.

dec 7

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

REUBEN A. BAKER,
Quality Hill Rockville, Md.

HAVING just returned from the city with a fresh and entire stock of Goods, which he has made large additions to since the opening of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which he offers to the citizens of Rockville and vicinity, that his Store is in complete order in all departments, and feels no hesitation in saying, that all who may favor him with a call shall not fail to find their money's value. His motto will be—

"Best Goods, and Lowest Prices."

His stock consists in part of—

BONNETS, Ribands, Bonches, Millinery Goods, &c.
Black Lace Capes and Shawls
Stella Shawls, Embroideries, Trimmings, Fringes, &c.
Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety.
Ducals, Valencias, Challe de Laine, Brocades, Lawns in the piece or patterns, and Robes very handsome
WHITE GOODS, of every description
Spring-Steel Extension Skirts from 25 up
GLOVES and HOSIERY
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suited to all classes & conditions of life

Gentlemen wishing Clothes made to order, will find also an excellent assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS,

In the piece, of the very latest and best makes

Youths' and Children's Goods,

A Great Variety.

HATS of every description, direct from the Manufacturer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Very large assortment; some of them worth double the price we ask for them—auction bargains.

Domestics of every description,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,
PLOWS AND PLOW CASTINGS,
PATENT MEDICINES.

Fresh Groceries,

RECEIVING DAILY.

Indeed, every thing usually found in a first class country store; all of which will be sold at unusually low figures, and upon terms to suit the times.

Give me a call before purchasing, and avoid the regret of paying more for your goods than your neighbors.

may 10 REUBEN A. BAKER.

Auctioneering.

JAMES W. BOSWELL respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Montgomery county as Auctioneer. From his long experience in selling, he feels confident that he will be able to render general satisfaction.

He will attend to sales in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him at Rockville, Darnestown, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 14-tf

The Greatest Invention of the Age!

CALL AND SEE HEERMAN'S CELEBRATED COFFEE ROASTER, which can only be obtained of the subscriber, at the store of JOHN H. HIGGINS, Esq., in Rockville.

feb 5 WM. A. CUMMING.

AUCTIONEERING.

WM. W. ALLEN, Auctioneer, will attend to sales in any portion of the county, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. His charges are moderate. All orders left at the "Sentinel" office, or directed to me at Rockville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 16—tf.

Poetry.

I Love this Glowing Southern Clime.

BY FRANK MYRTLE.

I love this glowing Southern clime,
With skies so mildly bright;
Where reigns one constant sweet spring time,
So full of fond delight;
Where flowers are blooming all the year,
As beautifully fair
As if the floral queen had made
Her fragrant palace there.

I love the Southern songster's note,
The balmy zephyr's breath,
Where perfumed strains of music float
From out the forest's depth;
Where blithsome hearts are warm and true
As ever breathed a prayer,
And where enchanted pleasures woo
The soul to linger there.

I love the Southern twilight hour,
It breathes a holy spell,
While musing 'neath the orange bower,
Or in some talcy dell;
I love its starry heavens by night,
Its lovely moonlit eave,
Where Luna's silvery beams of light,
Gleam through the orange leaves.

You speak to me of happy homes
Far in the snowy North;
I know the heart where e'er it roams
Will love its native hearth;
But say, is not this Southern clime,
So beautifully fair,
More lovely in its sweet spring time
Than aught you claim there?

A Beautiful Figure.

How beautiful is the following, and how happy must be the heart that can see the beauties and understand them:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away and leave us to muse on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their nightly festival around the midnight throne are placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that the light forms of human beauty are presented to our view and taken from us, yet leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow in Alpine torrents upon the heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth! There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be set before us like islands slumbering on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us like meteors will stay in our presence forever."

USEFUL RECIPES.

GOOD FOR PICKLING PEACHES AND PLUMS.—Pare the fruit, then add one-half pound sugar to every pound of fruit. Put them in a jar; a layer of fruit and then a sprinkling of sugar, and let them stand all night. To the juice thus expressed, add vinegar enough to cover [illegible]

SPICE SAUCE.—If you please, I learn from a German lady (an excellent housekeeper), that a piece of horse radish put into the jar with any kind of pickles, will prevent any scum from rising. We have only to try it to prove it.

WATERMELON PICKLES.—Ten pounds of watermelon rinds boiled in pure water until they are tender; drain the water off, then make a syrup of two pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, half an ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon. The sirup to be boiled and poured over the melon rinds boiling hot. Drain the sirup off and let it come to a boil, and pour it over the melon three days in succession. The rinds prepared in this way far surpasses any pickle I ever tasted. It will keep from one year to another.

TOMATO AND ONION PICKLES.—To one quart of vinegar, add half a pound of brown sugar, half an ounce of cloves, and one ounce of cinnamon buds. Select small onions, boil in the vinegar three minutes, skim them out; when cool, lay them down in a crock; first a layer of onions, and then tomatoes, (the small plum tomato is the best,) and when the vinegar is cold pour it over them and set in a cool place.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Wash and cover them with a cloth; turn them over a weak brine, boiling hot; cover closely. Let them remain a few days, then rinse the brine from them, and remove to cold vinegar, with horse radish and spices to taste; keep covered closely.

RIPE TOMATOES.—Pick them before ripe enough to be soft; wash and prick them; make a brine so strong it will not dissolve all of the salt; boil and skim, and when cold pour it on the tomatoes. Let them stand eight days, pour off, and put on a weak vinegar, which let remain the same length of time, then remove, put on strong vinegar, and whatever spices suit your taste; tie up and put away. You will have nice pickles, and those that will keep.

GREEN TOMATOES.—Take tomatoes after they have grown to their full size, and slice them thin; scald them an instant in salted water; then lay them in a jar with vinegar, cloves and cinnamon.

An elderly lady who attended a meeting of the First Vermont Regiment arose, full of enthusiasm, and said that she thanked God that she was able to do something for her country; her two sons, all she possessed in the world, were in the regiment, and the only thing she had to regret was that she could not have known it twenty years ago—she would have furnished more of them.

"Is that bell ringing for fire, Davy?" inquired a youth from the Green Mountains. "No, they have too much fire somewhere down town, and they are ringing that bell for water."

The National Crisis.

Speech of Vice-President ALEX. H. STEVENS, of the C. S. A.

From a speech delivered on the 11th ultimo, by Alexander H. Stevens, to a large audience assembled on the College Green, Augusta, Ga., we make the following extracts:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond County: I appear before you to-day in the discharge of a duty assigned to me by the Confederate Congress.

My business to-day is to unfold to you the exigencies of this war and its requirements. The Congress, it is known to you, provided for raising one hundred thousand men. Nobly, gallantly, and patriotically has that call been responded to, and is now being responded to. Thousands and tens of thousands—the exact number I am not now able to state to you—have gone to the battle field. These men, however, must be clothed; they must be fed; they must be armed; they must be equipped.

The amount estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury to meet the requirements to support an army of this number was fifty millions of dollars—a large amount. This amount must be raised. How to do it is the question. But since that adjournment—since that estimate—this war has assumed a wider and broader range. It has taken on larger and more gigantic proportions, and instead of one hundred thousand men, we may have to send two hundred thousand men to meet the enemy; instead of fifty millions of dollars, we may have, and the probability is, that we shall have to raise one hundred million of dollars; and it may be, if it goes on and increases, that we shall have to raise more. The estimate however, of the Secretary of the Treasury was fifty millions of dollars, and whatever of men and whatever amount of money will be necessary must be raised. We do not intend to be subjugated. Mr. Lincoln has increased his call from seventy-five thousand to four hundred thousand men. He has increased his demand for money from the five millions first asked for (the amount I do not exactly recollect,) and asks his Congress, now in session, for four hundred millions of dollars. Whether he will raise his men or his money I know not. All I have to say about it is, that if he raises his four hundred thousand men, we must raise enough to meet him, and if he raises his four hundred millions of money, we must raise enough to meet it.

Our means in men and money are ample to sustain our independence. We have, upon an assessable estimate, at least seven hundred thousand fighting men. [illegible] drived back, his armies [illegible] know not; but, if they are, they will [illegible] to the contest.

Four hundred thousand may be a formidable army against us; but it is not as formidable as the six hundred thousand led by Darius against the Grecian States, and we there have the example of much fewer numbers than we are, fighting a battle for right, for justice, for independence and for liberty. Men of the South, therefore, let this war assume its most gigantic proportions, its most threatening aspects (nerving our hearts with the spirit of our Revolutionary fathers, when they were but three million, and coped with Great Britain, the most powerful nation in the world)—animated with these sentiments, fighting for everything dear to us, fear not the result, recollecting that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just;" and as our fathers, in the bloody conflict of the Revolutionary war, appealed to the God of Battles for success in their cause, so may we have the consciousness, in any event, that this is no war of our seeking.

We simply wish to govern ourselves as we please. We simply stand where our Revolutionary fathers stood in '76. We stand upon the great fundamental principle announced on the 4th of July, 1776, and incorporated in the Declaration of Independence—that greater principle that announced that the government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

After the establishment of the great principle, after the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain, in the treaty of 1783, when each separate State was recognized as independent, we were not recognized by Great Britain as a nationality, but the independence of each Coloney or State was recognized by itself—Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and Connecticut and Virginia, each one by itself; each one was separate, sovereign and independent. They made a common cause to achieve individual and separate sovereign existence. After the Revolutionary war they entered into a constitutional compact—that constitution that we have ever adored—that constitution to the maintenience of which I have devoted so much of my life. We entered into that constitution with this people.

But soon after that constitution was formed, a large party in the North commenced, as I have said, by construction, to torture and twist the constitution from its proper and legitimate meaning, to gain power indirectly. I have not time to go through the history of the country. It is enough to say it ripened within the last few years, and came to maturity under the organization of that party now in power—that party which now has the destiny of the United States in its hand—known as the republican party. Seven States of the North finally utterly repudiated the most important feature in it—a feature without which, I am told in the language of Judge Story, the constitution never would have been made. I mean that obligation the Northern States entered into to return fugitive slaves from our country. Seven States arrayed themselves—perhaps more—seven at the least, arrayed themselves in open, palpable violation of this known portion of the compact. We appealed to them—we believed it was best for all the States, as Washington presided over the convention that made the constitution, that all the States should remain in the Union, faithfully performing each one for itself the obligations of this constitution.

This was the Southern idea. We made our appeals for years to them to come up and fulfil their obligations. From the beginning of the government, the man cannot rise up and charge the South with ever violating, in the slightest degree, their obligations. We never asked Congress to do anything against the interests of the Northern States; we never complained of their institutions; we never wished to interfere with them at all. We rested upon the great principle that each State should govern itself; that they should govern themselves as they pleased, and let us govern ourselves as we please. This was the position of the South, and we made the same appeal to them for years; and only when this party came to maturity, and when so many States openly disregarded the constitution, when they got the government in their hands, it was then the South thought it necessary to look out new safeguards for security. It was then she resumed her sovereign powers. It was then she became satisfied that the people of the North would not fulfil their portion of the obligation, and even then we believed it would be better for them and us to live on together, each and all doing their duty, but they would not discharge their duty. We said we would even try it, and even then sent commissioners to them with the olive branch of peace. Our overtures were disregarded, and hence this war. But the point I present to you is that we stand now where our revolutionary fathers stood. All we ask is to be permitted to govern ourselves as we please; and for one, I declare to you today, you may think of it as you please, the people of the South may decide it as they please, but as for one I would never surrender this principle, though every valley from here to the Potomac should run with Southern blood, and every hilltop be bleached with Southern bones.—[Tremendous applause.]

Can we cope with the North?—that is the question. We have not less than four thousand millions of taxable property within the Confederate States, upon [illegible] estimate. At fifty cents a day for their labor, we therefore could raise [illegible] hundred millions to two hundred millions for years to come, and yet survive. The wealth of nations, the ability of nations to sustain war, depends not so much upon its taxable property as its productive capital. It is to the latter that we must look for the means and ability to sustain war, for in times of war generally all business is interrupted.

The great difference between the North and the South to carry on the war—and this I say to you in prospect of a long war, for I wish our people to see the full magnitude and to feel the full responsibility that rests upon us in it, and to see our responsibility to meet it—is this: The North sold us some two hundred and fifty millions annually. This was their riches; hence came their wealth; hence grew their cities. Our cotton was the source of it, and how Mr. Lincoln is to get his four hundred millions of dollars I do not know. I may say more about it before I get through, but at the present it is sufficient to say that Lincoln has dammed up the water that turns the mill of Northern prosperity. How long the mill will run time alone will determine. But it is not so with us.

Let the blockade last; let the Northern people be cut off from trade with us within the eleven Southern States, we could for years carry on the war, support ourselves and our armies, and, rather than be subjugated and become vassals of Lincoln's power, fight it out beleaguered by blockade all around. We grow supplies that the nations of the earth must have—that is, the cotton. How the North is to do without it, as I have said, I cannot say. Hundreds of thousand are dependent upon it for their bread, and those people are now turned out of employment. Perhaps they are the men who, for want of bread, joined in this unnatural and suicidal war, which will be to them as disastrous as to us. In England perhaps not less than five millions of people depend upon cotton for their daily bread; in France, several hundred thousands, if not millions, (I am not particular in my statistics.) And when you come to take into consideration the amount of capital, the number of sailors, and the amount of tonnage employed in this trade, you will be still more surprised.

I meet many asking about the blockade. I cannot to-day tell you how the blockade is to become raised. But there is one thing certain—in some way or other it will be obliged to be raised, or there will be revolution in Europe—there will be starvation there. Our cotton is the element that will do it, and it is this great staple which is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny, under Providence, I trust, against four hundred thousand, or against four times four hundred thousand. [Applause.] I am here to-day to discuss before you the fifty million loan, but I am frank to tell you it may be one hundred millions, and I think it probably will be. The object of a wise and good government is to make the burden fall as light upon the people as possible to meet every exigency. The proposition the government makes, therefore, is to take a loan in produce.

The object is to get along with as little tax as possible; but, my countrymen, I do not suppose the government will not tax you, if necessary; for I tell you the government does not intend to be subjugated, and if we do not raise the money by loans, if the people do not contribute, I tell you we intend to have the money, and taxation will be resorted to if nothing else will raise it. Every life and dollar in the country will be demanded, rather than you and every one of us shall be overrun by the enemy. [Applause.] On that you may count.

The government proposes to give you a bond bearing eight per cent. interest, paying the interest semi-annually. It is not a gift or donation, but simply your surplus cotton, as much as you can spare. This is the proposition: "We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defense of the Confederate States that portion of our respective crop set down to our respective names; the same to be placed in warehouses or in the hands of factors, and sold on or before —— next. And the net proceeds of sale we direct to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Confederate States for bonds for the same amount bearing eight per cent interest." There is the whole of it. The cotton planter directs his cotton to be sent into the hands of his factor or his commission merchant. He only tells the government in his subscription the portion he can lend. He directs it to be sold and the proceeds invested in Confederate bonds. I understand that a committee will be appointed before this meeting adjourns to canvass this county. Every planter, therefore, of Richmond county, will be waited upon and afforded an opportunity to subscribe. I wish, therefore, to say to that committee and everybody, subscribe.

Inquiries have been made of me, and I take this opportunity to answer them: "Whether these bonds will circulate as money—will they pay debts?" On this point I wish no mistake. They are not intended as currency; they are unfitted to answer the purpose of circulation.—The bond is not suited to carry in your pocket-book and use. It would wear out. It is intended to represent a fixed capital of permanent investment—just so much as you can spare from your cotton crop. Instead of putting your surplus in lands, negroes, houses, furniture, useless extravagance or luxuries, just put it in Confederate bonds. But while I say it was not intended to circulate or to pay debts, I have not the least doubt that anybody who will sell his crop entire for bonds will find no difficulty in getting the money for them, for they draw interest and are better than money; and any man holding a note will give it up and take a bond, for a note draws but seven per cent and this draws eight. I have no doubt that all minors' and trust property will soon be invested in it. I have been frequently asked if these bonds were good. Well, I want to be equally frank on that point. If we succeed, if we establish our independence, if we are not overridden, if we are not subjugated, I feel no hesitancy in telling you it is the best government stock in the world that I know of; but candor also compels me to state that if Lincoln overruns us—if we are subjugated, these bonds will not be worth a single dime, and nothing else you have will be worth anything. But upon this subject of the war, I will detain you a few minutes, because it is a common inquiry with me, how long I think the war will last—whether or not it will be a short one. I know not; I would not if I could. It is the mysterious future; but there is one thing I can tell you with confidence, and that is, it is going to last until the enemy is whipped and driven from our soil. [Tremendous applause.] It is a fanatical war, and wherever fanaticism gets control of reason, you can make no speculation in regard to it. This is a war against reason in every sense of the term. In the first place, many of those engaged in it are engaged in a crusade nominally to ameliorate the condition of a portion of our population. They are engaged in a crusade to make things better than the Creator made them, or to make things equal which he made unequal. It is impious, and a great deal of the fanaticism of the war springs, I doubt not, from that source. Such an effort never could succeed, were they to overrun us and drive us away.

It is a war against the interest of those who wage it, and, of all the people who will suffer by it, the New England States will suffer the most. This is a war against the principles which their fathers and our fathers fought for—that every State government derived its powers from the consent of governed. They say we are revolutionists; they call us rebels. I think it will be a revolution before it is over, but if a change of goverument makes revolution, the revolution is at the North.

At the South, our movements from the beginning have been planted upon the principles, as I have told you, of our revolutionary fathers, and the Confederate States to-day have rescued the constitution, with some improvements, some changes, all of which we think improvements. They stand to-day the defenders, supporters and maintainers of that constitution which was the admiration and devotion of us all. But a change of government has taken place at the North. The constitution of our fathers has already been trampled in the dust. From the time Mr. Lincoln went into his office until to-day it has been but one step after another upon the constitution of the country.

I tell you the revolution is at the North. There is where constitutional liberty has been destroyed; and if you wish to know my judgment about the history of this war you may read it in the history of the French Jacobins. They have become a licentious and lawless mob, and I shall not at all be surprised if in less than three years the leaders in this war—if Lincoln and his cabinet, its head—come to the gallows or guillotine, just as those who led the French war, (applause;) for human passions, when once aroused, are as uncontrollable as the elements above us. The only hope of mankind rests in the restraints of constitutional law; and the day they framed and ratified these lawless measures of Lincoln they dug their own graves. They may talk of freedom and liberty, but I tell you no people without rulers restrained by constitutional law can be free. They may be nominally free, but they are vassals and slaves, and this unbridled mob, when they attempt to check it, Lincoln and the rest will be dealt with just as I tell you it was in France.

What is to be the result of this war? I am not a prophet, but I look upon it as fraught with the most momentous consequences, not unto us, but to the people of the North. I have always believed that if the Union were destroyed, the North would run into anarchy and despotism. We are the salt of the concern, and it is only questionable whether or not we have quit too soon. That is the only doubt I have. Where it will end I do not know, but never again will they enjoy constitutional government at the North. How long will they be able to war against us? I tell you it will be until we drive them back. There is no hope for us, there is no prospect for an early and speedy termination of the war until we drive them back; and my idea, my wish, my desire and my counsel would be to raise men enough immediately, from the mountains to the seaboard, to do it. They rely upon numbers, and they have got them; but I have told you that the battle is not to the strong. We rely upon the righteousness and the justice of our cause, and also the valor of our men, though they bring two to one, three to one, five to one, or ten to one, as was done in Greece.

And now, in conclusion, I ask you, one and all, women as well as men, before you make up your judgments, to consider the magnitude of the question, the great issues before you, the perils surrounding you, the dangers besetting you; think of your homes and your firesides, and then think of subjugation.—Think then of your duty, and all I ask of you is to perform your duty as faithfully as I have done mine to-day, and I leave it with you, the country and God. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The address put forth by the Democratic State Committee of Maine says, among a great many other sound things:

"That a Union, formed through the agency of mutual interests and brotherly love, when once broken, can never be restored by force of arms.

That "history does not record an example where any human Government has been strong enough to crush 10,000,000 of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first converting the Government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom."

HOW TO MAKE A ZOUAVE.—We got our information from one of the French drill sergeants himself, thus: "Take a recruit—keep him for forty-eight hours—noting to eat, den march him forty-eight hours—*noting to eat*; den let him fight like h—! forty-eight hours—*noting to eat*; by dam, he one Zouave."

A certain Irish attorney threatened to prosecute a Dublin printer for inserting the death of a living person. The menacer concluded with the remark "that no printer should publish a death unless informed of the fact by the party deceased."

Lucy Stone says: "The cradle is a woman's ballot-box." Then we've known some unlawful voting, where two ballots were deposited at a time.

A lazy fellow begged, saying he could not find any bread for his family. "Nor I," replied an industrious mechanic, "I am obliged to work for it."

THE SIX STAGES.—Man is at ten, a child; at twenty, wild; at thirty, tame, if ever; at forty, wise; at fifty, rich; at sixty, good, or never.

Thomas H. Battle, a lawyer of St. Louis, has married Miss Cora C. Eager of the same place. Her "soul was in arms and *Eager* for the *Battle*."

A Mr. Henn has started a new paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a living for himself and his little chickens.

A wag says of a woman: "To her virtues we give love; to her beauty, our admiration; to her hoops, the whole side walk."

If a flock of geese see one of their number drink, they will all drink too. Men often make geese of themselves.